
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND,
1911.

REPORT AND TABLES

RELATING TO

IRISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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To

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN, Lord
Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I am desired by the Vice-President to submit to Your
Excellency the Report and Tables relating to the Irish Migratory
Agricultural Labourers, and also to the wages of Agricultural
Labourers in Ireland in 1911.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,

UPPER MERRION STREET,

DUBLIN, 10th June, 1912.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, 1911.

REPORT

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on the numbers and earnings of Irish migratory agricultural labourers, and the wages of agricultural labourers in Ireland.

I.—The Migration to England and Scotland.

It is not practicable to obtain absolutely accurate returns of the numbers of Irish Agricultural Labourers who migrate each year to Great Britain; but the information which has been obtained allows a closely approximate estimate to be made. Three sets of returns are collected each year with reference to these labourers from three different sources.

First, inquiry is made annually at the homes of the migratory labourers in connection with the enumeration of the annual agricultural statistics. By this means much is ascertained as to the exact districts from which the migratory labourers are drawn, the number of such labourers who themselves have holdings, with the size and condition of these holdings; and the number of migratory labourers who have not holdings but who are sons or daughters of agricultural holders, and who, when at home, work on their parents' farms.

Second, by the courtesy of the Registrar-General for Ireland, the Department are supplied with information showing the number of temporary emigrants leaving the principal Irish ports, excepting Dublin. This return of temporary emigrants includes not only the

exodus of agricultural migratory labourers here considered, but the general movement at the ports of rural and urban labour. The numbers thus enumerated are much larger than those of the migratory labourers referred to in this Report. In the case of Dublin, owing to the number of migratory labourers passing through this port and to the extensive system of through booking, a portal enumeration has been found to be attended with exceptional difficulties, but the authorities of the Midland Great Western Railway and the Great Southern and Western Railway have, as in former years, kindly furnished returns showing the number of migratory labourers that passed over their lines to Dublin and *via* Dublin to England and Scotland. Here again, however, the figures probably include some who are not agricultural migratory labourers.

Third, special inquiries have again been made amongst employers of Irish migratory labourers in England and Scotland, and the reports received from those sources furnish much information with regard to the state of employment, work, earnings and savings of the Irish labourers.

DECLINE IN THE NUMBER OF MIGRATORY LABOURERS.

The number of Irish agricultural migratory labourers has shown in recent years a steady downward tendency. From evidence furnished by the railway companies and at the ports, and also from the returns of migratory labourers locally enumerated it is estimated that approximately 15,500 labourers went for temporary employment to England and Scotland in 1911. The estimated number in 1910 was 18,500 and that figure showed a decrease compared with the years immediately preceding.

According to the returns furnished by the railway companies the number passing *via* Dublin in 1911 was 10,855 as compared with 12,639 in 1910 and 13,721 in 1909. The total number of migratory agricultural labourers passing *via* ports other than Dublin in 1910 may be estimated at approximately 5,000.

The number of migratory labourers who were locally enumerated in 1911 was, as in previous years, much lower than the number recorded in the portal and railway returns. But a local enumeration can only be made once in the year, in connection with the collection of the agricultural statistics, whereas the exodus of labourers is taking place during several months, and it is, therefore, a matter of great difficulty to obtain by means of local inquiry a complete record of the number who migrate. Such a result can only be secured by a somewhat irksome system of registration of the movements of labour.

Taking the number of migratory agricultural labourers in 1911 as approximately 15,500, it may be said that of this total at least from 500 to 600 were women coming chiefly from Achill, Belmullet, the Dougal Islands and Kerry, and it is probable, to judge from evidence as to the number of Irish women employed in potato raising in Scotland, that the actual number is considerably greater and may

reach 1,000. These women, with the exception of those from Kerry, belong to the group commonly known as Achill workers who find employment in potato raising chiefly in Ayrshire and other parts in the West of Scotland.

In the first official record of the number of these labourers, viz., in the Census of 1841, it was estimated by the Census Commissioners that approximately 40,000 might be taken as representing the number of migratory agricultural labourers who went to and returned from England and Scotland in that year. Between 1841 and 1880 no record was kept as to the numbers of these labourers. Since 1880 an annual enumeration has been made, and the Constabulary and railway returns for that year alike show that the numbers were much higher than at the present day, and may be estimated to have been approximately, 35,000. After 1880 there was a marked falling off until 1888, from which year until 1901 there was an increase—the number in that year being, on estimate, about 30,000. Since 1901 there has again been a considerable decrease.

THE AREAS FROM WHICH THE MIGRATORY LABOURERS ARE DRAWN.

As far back as records go, County Mayo has been the principal source of migratory labourers. The largest numbers come from the Poor Law Unions of Swinford and Westport, amounting in 1911, according to the returns of the enumerators, to 2,463 and 1,093 respectively. The numbers from other Unions in Co. Mayo are also large:—from Castlebar 469, Claremorris 408, Ballina 393, and Belmullet 361. From none of the other counties of Connaught is the movement so widespread or so strongly marked, though considerable numbers are also drawn from Roscommon, Galway, and Sligo. From County Roscommon there were 647 migratory labourers, of whom 602 belonged to the Poor Law Union of Castlereagh. From County Galway, out of a total number of 557, 251 came from Glennamaddy and 202 from Tuam. From County Sligo, out of a total of 360 migratory labourers, 319 came from Tobercurry. The numbers from County Leitrim were small. Over 93 per cent. of the labourers of Connaught find their way to England; the remainder, consisting chiefly of Achill workers, going mainly to Scotland.

Ulster is the only other province from which there is any large movement of migratory agricultural labourers, and of these 89 per cent. are from County Donegal. In 1911 the number of migratory labourers from Donegal was returned as 1,631. Of this number 880 came from the Union of Glenties, 416 from Dunfanaghy, 177 from Inishowen, 82 from Millford, and 44 from Letterkenny. Almost all go to work in Scotland, chiefly in the Lothians and in the eastern counties. In Leinster there is a small movement annually from the neighbourhood of Dundalk. In Munster the only considerable migration is from Kerry, especially from the Killarney districts. A few also migrate from County Cork. But the number of migratory agricultural labourers who go from either Leinster or Munster to England and Scotland is very small.

MIGRATORY LABOURERS AS LANDHOLDERS.

While, as has been pointed out, a local enumeration cannot under existing conditions furnish a complete record of the numbers migrating, it affords much representative information as regards the status of the migratory labourers. Thus of the 8,878 migratory labourers in 1911, about whom information was obtained at their homes, 6,992 did not hold any land, 274 had holdings not exceeding five acres, while 1,612 had holdings of over 5 statute acres. Of the migratory labourers having holdings exceeding 5 acres in extent over 87 per cent. had holdings between 5 and not exceeding 20 acres in size. Among the migratory labourers in 1911 there were 642 having holdings above five and not exceeding 10 acres, 522 above 10 and not exceeding 15, and 241 having holdings above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres. The total number of migratory labourers who had holdings of above 20 acres amounted to 207, of whom 75 had holdings above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres, 53 had holdings above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres, 38 had holdings above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres, and 41 had holdings exceeding 40 acres, the land in these latter cases being chiefly rough grazing and mountain land. Out of the total of 6,992 landless migratory labourers locally enumerated 5,734 were sons or daughters of farmers, and worked on the farm when at home.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRISH MIGRATORY LABOURERS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, CONDITIONS OF WORK, EARNINGS AND SAVINGS.

The migratory labourers who go to England and Scotland form three distinct groups:—(1) Achill workers, both male and female, employed chiefly by merchants and farmers in raising potatoes; (2) Donegal men, who go chiefly to the East and South-East of Scotland and also to Northumberland; (3) Connaught men who go to England, mainly to Cheshire, Lancashire, Durham, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Warwick and Stafford.

Achill Workers.

The Achill group of workers, which includes many from other parts as well as Achill along the Western coast, presents several distinct features. It is the only group in which there is any large number of women. They migrate largely in families or groups and are organised in squads. The squads are engaged for the season, and, excepting under unfavourable weather conditions, they are thus relieved from the risks of unemployment to which the Donegal and Connaught labourers are subject. The chief centre of work during the early weeks is in Ayrshire, but later in the season they scatter

over the country, into Renfrewshire, Dumfries, Dumhartonshire, and northwards into Perthshire and Fifeshire. Men from Achill also go to work in England with other "Connaught men."

Reports from many large employers in the South of Scotland indicate that in recent years there is a larger proportion of women and of young lads and fewer full-grown men amongst the Achill workers than formerly. There is little or no change to note in the hours and conditions of work or in the wages earned. It is generally admitted that the Irish potato workers are particularly skilful at this class of labour, and that they are industrious, saving, and quiet in their living. The total number of labourers, men and women, in this group is estimated to range from 1,300 to 1,800. The wages of the average worker—other than those who are in charge of squads—is usually close on 15s. per week, and it is stated that workers usually save from £8 to £10 in the season, which lasts from early in June until the end of October or the beginning of November.

Donegal Men.

The second group of migratory labourers is that of the Donegal men, including a number from other counties in the North and West of Ireland. These men are employed chiefly in the Lothians and the South-East of Scotland. A few find their way north into Stirling, Perthshire and Fife, while others move south into Northumberland. A few North of Ireland men also go for harvesting work to Galloway in the South-West of Scotland. The season for the Donegal men, as a rule, is somewhat longer than in the case of Achill workers. Most of them go to Scotland from about the middle to the end of June, and work on until the end of November and even later. They are employed chiefly in turnip singling, haymaking, corn harvesting, potato and turnip raising. There are, however, far fewer of these labourers now required in the Lothians than formerly, owing to the increase in the use of reaping machines and self-binders.

The wages earned by the Donegal men are good, ranging from 3s. to 4s. per day, with free lodging and coals. At corn harvest, when engaged for the length of the harvest, the usual number of hours worked is 60 per week. When on piece-work the hours worked are longer and the earnings are larger. Many of them save from £10 to £15 and up to £20 in the season. As a rule, little employment is given to the Irish labourers in managing farm machinery, but a certain number are kept during the winter storing turnips and feeding cattle. Many farmers in the Lothians have had Irish labourers coming to them for over 20 years, and almost in all cases they speak highly of them as farm hands, especially when they are put on piece-work.

Connaught Men.

The third and much the largest group of migratory labourers is that of the Connaught men who go to England. Many of these

follow a considerable itinerary during the course of the summer and autumn, moving from the hay districts of Lancashire into Lincolnshire and North Cambridge for the corn harvest, and from thence into Warwickshire, Stafford, and Cheshire, for potato digging and turnip singling. In other cases men remain on the same farms for the greater part of the year.

Considerable numbers of these workers begin to cross over to England from the middle of March onwards, though the great exodus is in June, and they remain there until November and in some cases up to Christmas. Wages by the week run, as a rule, from 15s. to 20s., with lodging, fuel and occasionally some food. To a large extent, however, work is paid by the piece, and earnings vary from 18s. to 30s. per week, and in some cases even higher. Reports from employers in different parts of England show that a thrifty man in the seven to eight months of the season can save from £15 to £20.

From the foregoing statements it is clear that the earnings of the Achill workers are lower than those of the "Donegal" and "Connaught" men, but it must be remembered that many of the Achill workers are women, the rest consisting largely of boys or elderly men, that food, fuel and lodgings are provided, that the cost of migrating from place to place is paid by their employers, and that the work is, on the whole, more steady.

In the case of the Donegal and Connaught workers, on the other hand, wages may be said to range from a lower limit of 15s. per week, with lodging and some food, to piece-work earnings which, at the busy seasons, reach in many districts 30s., and in some cases even £2 a week. Workers may be estimated to average, allowing for time lost in moving from place to place, from 18s. to 22s. per week.

The length of the working season also varies considerably, but most of the workers remain from 5 to 7 months, and others as many as 8 to 9 months. An accurate account of total earnings or of the savings remitted or carried home to Ireland by migratory agricultural labourers cannot, under the circumstances, be obtained, but it may be estimated that the savings in 1911 approximated £180,000.

It will be of interest in connection with this side of the subject to refer here to the question of the employment in Ireland of Irish migratory labourers. It is a striking fact that, despite the difficulty which is found in many parts of Ireland in obtaining efficient temporary labour during the busy times of the agricultural year, there is no evidence of any increase in the number of Irish migratory labourers who go for employment to farms in Ireland as they do to those in England and Scotland. A small number of Achill workers find employment in County Dublin, a number of Donegal men go to help in other parts of Donegal and Ulster, and similarly there is a certain amount of temporary migration each year from Cavan to Dublin, from Wicklow into Carlow, and from Kerry into Cork and Limerick. But the amount of such migration taken as a whole is small. It is, therefore, well worth consideration why there is not more employment for this special class of western migratory labour

in Ireland and whether Irish tillage farmers could not secure a larger share of this labour which is found so valuable in the best tillage districts of England and Scotland. Apart from the question of wages, however, account will have to be taken of the fact of the many opportunities for lengthy employment afforded in England and Scotland. Many of the Connaught labourers who go regularly to England pass on, as has been pointed out, from one district to another to meet the several emergencies of these districts as they arise, and so insure, judged by the present standard of agricultural wages, large earnings. If in Ireland any successful effort is to be made to secure the services of these Connaught and Donegal workers they must be assured of as continuous or successive employment as they can obtain in England and Scotland. It must be remembered that England and Scotland, owing to the long established custom of this annual migration, are better known to them than the tillage districts of Ireland. And in such cases familiarity is a considerable inducement.

II:—Agricultural Labour in Ireland.

THE SUPPLY OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

The question of the employment and earnings of Irish agricultural labourers in Great Britain is one of direct interest in connection with the question of the supply of agricultural labour and wages paid therefor in Ireland. As is well known the number of agricultural labourers in Ireland has been steadily diminishing.

But while the supply has been falling off, reports show that in the case of permanent labourers hired by the half-year or the year, the difficulty of the farmer is still not so much in getting labour as in obtaining a supply of efficient labour. Much of the most efficient labour has left the country, and, whether migrating to the towns or working on the land, finds employment outside of Ireland.

In the case of temporary labourers there is from all parts of the country evidence of the uncertainty of obtaining this class of labour at the busy times of the year, especially at hay and corn harvest, and in the northern counties at flax pulling. On the other hand reports show that in many districts there is still a good deal of friendly co-operation between the smaller and larger farmers, small farmers assisting the large farmers at busy times in return for horse and machine work, and it is repeatedly stated by large farmers that there are no better workers than the small farmers and their sons who give this voluntary assistance. The same spirit of mutual aid prevails also to a considerable extent in districts where there are only small tillage farmers. This happy feature of agricultural life is one which every effort should be made to preserve. It is also stated

by several correspondents that the improvement in the housing of the labourers and the increase of labourers' cottages are now securing to the farmer a more certain supply of labour, though in other cases it is said that the labourers in the Rural District Council cottages are less inclined to work for the farmers than formerly. It is plain that the situation which is developing requires very serious consideration, as the existence of good relations between farmers and labourers is to the interest of both parties and is a matter of vital importance to the welfare of the country.

WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN IRELAND.

Inquiries were again made from a number of representative farmers in each county and also from the Constabulary as to the rates of wages current in the several districts of Ireland for agricultural labour. The information obtained has been summarised in Table IX., pp. 34-37 but it is only possible in the concise form of a table to indicate the general range. In every county wages vary considerably. It is important also to remember that the majority of agricultural labourers are paid partly in kind. Certain broad divisions have therefore been made, and in Table IX. the money wages are distinguished of (1) labourers who receive board and lodging, (2) labourers having free cottages, with a garden or potato ground, a small allowance of milk, &c., and (3) labourers who receive no such allowances, but obtain only a money wage.

During the past year there has been a slight advance noted in the rate of wages. This has been more marked in some districts than in others. The increase in the wages of both permanent and casual labourers has been estimated at from 6d. to 1s. per week. The cash wages of agricultural labourers have increased continuously for many years past, but the increase in real wages has been comparatively small in consequence of the marked depreciation in the purchasing power of money since the year 1896. The advance in the rate of wages paid to farm labourers is attributed to scarcity of supply consequent on emigration, migration to the towns and other causes. In districts where direct road labour is employed, this has been noted as a factor in raising the cost of casual agricultural labour. The advance in wages in 1911 would have been more manifest were it not that the work was done more easily and more quickly than usual in consequence of dry season. The highest wages are to be found in the counties of Antrim, Dublin and Down, and in the neighbourhood of the cities of Dublin and Belfast. In certain cases the wages of ploughmen rise to a pound per week, but the general average in the better districts of these counties may be placed at 13s. to 16s. per week for the ploughman class. Wages as a whole are lowest in Connaught. But the differences in real wages are often less than is supposed, and it is evident that these are tending more and more to equalise themselves throughout the country. The scarcity of labour itself assists this movement, and returns from many of even the more remote districts indicated wages

almost as high as those existing in the better known tillage areas. In some districts from which there has been a considerable migration the depletion of labour has itself raised the wages of labour.

Again, in considering what are the real wages of agricultural labourers in Ireland careful account must be taken as to the value of allowances and the cost of board and upkeep of labourers. As a rule full board is estimated at 6s. per week, though in some cases it is placed at 7s. and even 8s. per week. Hence the real wages of farm hands lodged and dieted who receive from 5s. to 8s. per week in cash, amount to on an average from 11s. to 14s. and 15s. per week. In the case of labourers who receive a free cottage it is usual to find also a rood of potato land given or its equivalent, a certain amount of milk, or in some cases grass for a cow, fuel, &c. The actual worth of these payments in kind varies considerably, but on the average they are of a value of 3s. 6d. per week, and this again added to the wages of labourers having free houses gives a wage ranging from 10s. to 15s. per week according to conditions. Similarly in the case of boys under eighteen the actual value of wages paid works out on an average at 7s. to 8s. per week, allowing for the value of board and lodging. These figures indicate the range of the real wages of agricultural labourers in Ireland. Taking the country as a whole, while nothing more than an estimate can be formed, the evidence goes to show that the average wage in Ireland is the equivalent of from 12s. to 13s. per week.

With regard to temporary labourers, information was again obtained as to the rates current in the different districts at seed planting time, turnip thinning, hay and corn harvest, flax pulling potato and turnip raising, and at threshing time. It is generally stated that the wages of temporary labourers have increased in recent years to a greater extent than those of the permanent hands. This is a natural consequence of the decreased number of farm labourers employed the whole year, and the increased demand at certain seasons for additional hands. At the special times at which this emergency labour is required there is some local variation in what is paid. At seed planting time in most parts the wages for men run from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per day, in a few parts from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per day, while the wages of women workers, though the amount of field-work done by women has been decreasing, run from 1s. to 2s. a day, the usual wage being 1s. 6d. Wages at turnip thinning are similar to those given at seed time, viz., from 2s. to 2s. 6d. for men; women and girls, 1s. to 2s. per day. In some parts turnip thinning is done on the piece-work system. In the case of the hay and corn harvest there is a marked variation in different districts. In many places, especially in the tillage counties, wages at hay and harvest time run from 3s. to 4s. a day, while in other counties, where there is not the same demand for help at harvest time, labour can be got at from 2s. to 3s. a day. Again, in the flax-growing counties owing to the larger area under the crop this season and the consequently increased demand for temporary labour at the pulling period, the wages of men employed at this work ranged from 3s. to 4s. per day. At potato-raising and turnip-lifting wages are much the same as at

seed planting time, and run from 2s. to 2s. 6d. for men, and from 1s. to 2s. for women.

The returns show that there is very little employment in Ireland for temporary labourers on piece-work. On draining and fencing and flax pulling piece-work rates are not uncommon, and in some cases turnip thinning and cutting of hay and oats are given out by piece, but this system of work exists to a far less extent than in the districts of either England or Scotland where Irish migratory labourers are chiefly employed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS BUTLER,

*Superintendent of Statistics and
Intelligence Branch.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION,

DUBLIN, 7th June, 1912.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, 1911.

TABLES.

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TABLE 1.—Showing for each COUNTY and PROVINCE the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES) as returned by the Enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics; with the PROPORTION of such LABOURERS to every 1,000 of the POPULATION (in 1901) for the years 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911, respectively.

PROVINCES AND COUNTRIES.		Popula- tion in 1901.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.				Rate per 1,000 according to the Census of 1901.			
			No. in 1908.	No. in 1909.	No. in 1910.	No. in 1911.	In 1908.	In 1909.	In 1910.	In 1911.
LEINSTER.										
Carlow	County	87,748	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin	"	448,205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare	"	63,506	—	—	1	—	—	—	0.0	—
Kilkenny	"	70,159	—	3	13	—	—	0.0	0.2	—
King's	"	60,187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford	"	46,673	4	12	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—
Louth	"	65,820	52	41	42	35	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5
Meath	"	67,497	6	2	2	—	0.1	0.0	0.0	—
Queen's	"	57,417	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	0.0
Westmeath	"	61,629	8	31	5	—	0.1	0.5	0.1	—
Wexford	"	106,104	—	1	—	1	—	0.0	—	0.0
Wicklow	"	60,824	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER.										
Clare	County	112,334	7	—	4	8	0.1	—	0.0	0.0
Cork	"	404,611	43	33	29	23	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerry	"	155,720	187	120	183	135	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.8
Limerick	"	146,066	5	7	11	—	0.0	0.0	0.1	—
Tipperary	"	160,232	24	9	19	7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Waterford	"	87,187	9	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
ULSTER.										
Antrim	County	461,634	23	7	1	4	—	0.0	0.0	0.0
Armagh	"	125,392	291	153	150	146	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Cavan	"	97,541	37	19	39	—	0.4	0.2	0.3	—
Donegal	"	173,722	1,517	1,273	1,388	1,651	8.7	7.3	7.6	9.4
Down	"	289,525	30	1	1	2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fermanagh	"	65,430	6	—	1	9	0.1	—	0.0	0.1
Londonderry	"	144,404	47	18	14	22	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Monaghan	"	74,611	13	12	11	7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Tyrone	"	150,567	35	16	46	3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0
CONNAUGHT.										
Galway	County	192,549	1,176	955	754	557	6.1	5.0	3.9	2.9
Leitrim	"	68,343	79	39	57	51	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.7
Mayo	"	106,166	6,947	6,951	6,221	5,233	34.8	34.9	31.2	30.2
Roscommon	"	101,791	1,244	813	804	647	12.2	8.0	7.9	6.4
Sligo	"	84,083	482	422	489	369	5.9	5.0	5.8	4.3
SUMMARY.										
Leinster	Province	1,152,820	70	90	63	38	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Munster	"	1,076,188	275	169	256	168	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ulster	"	1,532,826	1,917	1,499	1,581	1,894	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.2
Connaught	"	646,932	9,988	9,180	8,325	6,848	15.4	14.2	12.9	10.6
TOTAL OF IRELAND		4,438,775	12,200	10,938	10,225	8,878	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.0

TABLE II.—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES) in 1911, as returned by the Enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics; with the PROPORTION of such LABOURERS to every 1,000 of the POPULATION according to the Census of 1901.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which situated.	Popula- tion in 1901.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (including Females).	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Popula- tion.
Abbeyleix	Queen's	17,050	—	—
Antrim	Antrim	20,472	—	—
Ardee	Louth and Meath	14,626	—	—
Armagh	Armagh	46,856	15	0·3
Athlone	Roscommon and Westmeath	27,264	20	0·7
Athy	Kildare and Queen's	22,155	—	—
Ballinabrough	Cavan	15,510	—	—
Ballina	Mayo	24,633	393	16·0
Ballinasloe	Galway and Roscommon	19,279	32	1·7
Ballinrobe	Mayo	21,238	42	2·0
Ballycastle	Antrim	12,686	—	—
Ballymahon	Longford and Westmeath	12,907	—	—
Ballymena	Antrim	53,082	2	0·0
Ballymoney	Antrim	28,276	2	0·1
Ballyshannon	Donegal, Fermanagh, and Leitrim	20,601	8	0·4
Ballyvaughan	Clare	3,920	—	—
Bairdthorpe	Dublin	18,146	—	—
Ballinglassa	Carlow, Kildare, and Wicklow	16,191	—	—
Banbridge	Armagh and Down	42,454	—	—
Bandon	Cork	17,878	—	—
Bantry	Cork	13,457	—	—
Bawnboy	Cavan and Leitrim	18,460	2	0·1
Belfast	Antrim and Down	368,266	—	—
Belmullet	Mayo	13,845	361	26·2
Birr	King's and Tipperary	25,332	—	—
Borrisokane	Tipperary	8,532	—	—
Boyle	Roscommon and Sligo	30,625	35	1·1
Cahersiveen	Kerry	22,435	37	1·6
Callan	Kilkenny and Tipperary	13,805	—	—
Carlow	Carlow and Queen's	34,438	—	—
Carrickmacross	Monaghan	15,544	3	0·2
Carrick-on-Shannon	Leitrim and Roscommon	19,280	22	1·1
Carrick-on-Suir	Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Waterford	17,763	5	0·3
Cashel	Tipperary	20,182	2	0·1
Castlebar	Mayo	26,522	469	17·7
Castleblayney	Armagh and Monaghan	26,615	25	1·3
Castlecumber	Kilkenny	10,114	—	—
Castlederg	Tyrosne	11,789	—	—
Castlereagh	Roscommon	33,576	602	17·9
Castletown	Cork	11,178	—	—

TABLE II.—(continued)—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, &c.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which situated.	Population in 1901.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (including Females).	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Cavan	Cavan	36,503	—	—
Celbridge	Dublin and Kildare	14,225	—	—
Claremorris	Mayo	25,820	408	15.8
Clifden	Galway	18,768	3	0.2
Clogheen	Tipperary	15,021	—	—
Clogher	Tyrone	14,316	—	—
Clonsilla	Cork	19,158	11	0.6
Clones	Fermanagh and Monaghan	15,848	—	—
Clonmel	Tipperary and Waterford	18,720	—	—
Coleraine	Londonderry	29,917	6	0.2
Cookstown	Tyrone	23,615	—	—
Cooteshill	Cavan and Monaghan	21,854	—	—
Cork	Cork	133,173	—	—
Corrofin	Clare	4,803	—	—
Croom	Limerick	10,806	—	—
Delvin	Westmeath	8,477	—	—
Dingle	Kerry	18,274	8	0.4
Donegal	Donegal	20,480	—	—
Downpatrick	Down	38,869	2	0.1
Drogheda	Louth and Meath	26,196	—	—
Drumore, West	Sligo	13,034	1	0.1
Dublin, North	Dublin	160,887	—	—
Dublin, South	Dublin	212,779	—	—
Dundalk	Louth	34,729	35	1.0
Dunfanaghy	Donegal	15,781	416	26.2
Dungannon	Tyrone	32,563	3	0.1
Dungarvan	Waterford	14,906	—	—
Dunmanuvy	Cork	13,321	—	—
Dunshaughlin	Meath	7,979	—	—
Edenderry,	Kildare, King's, and Meath	14,653	—	—
Ennis	Clare	19,772	—	—
Enniscorthy	Wexford	31,259	—	—
Enniskillen	Cavan and Fermanagh	31,140	1	0.0
Ennistimon	Clare	18,069	—	—
Fermoy	Cork	22,732	—	—
Galway	Galway	36,465	4	0.1
Glennamaddy	Galway	16,577	251	15.1
Glenties	Donegal	33,191	820	26.5
Gorey	Wexford	16,463	—	—
Gort	Galway	12,286	—	—
Granard	Cavan, Longford, and Westmeath	23,483	—	—

TABLE II.—(continued)—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, &c.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which situated.	Popula- tion in 1901.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (including Females).	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Popula- tion.
Inishowen ..	Donegal	28,943	177	6.1
Irvinestown ..	Fermanagh and Tyrone ..	14,095	—	—
Kanturk ..	Cork	23,181	4	0.2
Kells ..	Meath	13,769	—	—
Kenmare ..	Kerry	14,642	4	0.3
Kilkeel ..	Down	19,131	—	—
Kilkenny ..	Kilkenny	23,708	—	—
Kiladysart ..	Clare	9,165	—	—
Killala ..	Mayo	8,254	4	0.5
Killarney ..	Kerry	37,006	63	1.7
Kilmacthomas ..	Waterford	7,109	—	—
Kilmallock ..	Cork and Limerick ..	25,551	—	—
Kilrush ..	Clare	28,734	—	—
Kinsale ..	Cork	16,673	—	—
Larne ..	Antrim	33,029	—	—
Letterkenny ..	Donegal	13,080	44	3.4
Lisnavady ..	Londonderry	20,623	2	0.1
Limerick ..	Clare and Limerick ..	66,014	1	0.0
Lisburn ..	Antrim and Down ..	46,463	—	—
Lisamore ..	Waterford	13,273	—	—
Lisnaskea ..	Fermanagh	16,047	—	—
Listowel ..	Kerry and Limerick ..	35,685	—	—
Londonderry ..	Donegal and Londonderry ..	63,505	—	—
Longford ..	Longford	22,312	—	—
Loughrea ..	Galway	20,126	2	0.1
Lurgan ..	Antrim, Armagh, and Down ..	53,718	4	0.1
Macroom ..	Cork	22,998	—	—
Magherafelt ..	Londonderry	38,992	14	0.4
Mallow ..	Cork	20,726	—	—
Manorhamilton ..	Leitrim	22,334	30	1.3
Middleton ..	Cork	21,243	—	—
Millford ..	Donegal	20,259	82	4.0
Millstreet ..	Cork	10,515	7	0.7
Mitchelstown ..	Cork and Limerick ..	14,187	—	—
Mohill ..	Leitrim	19,854	2	0.1
Monaghan ..	Monaghan	28,301	—	—
Mountbellew ..	Galway	15,019	37	3.8
Mountmellick ..	King's and Queen's ..	28,577	2	0.1
Mullingar ..	Westmeath	27,047	—	—
Nass ..	Kildare and Wicklow ..	34,042	—	—
Navan ..	Meath	14,550	—	—
Nenagh ..	Tipperary	24,932	—	—

TABLE II.—(continued)—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, &c.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which situated.	Population in 1901.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (including Females).	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Newcastle ..	Limerick	23,891	—	—
New Ross ..	Carlow, Kilkenny and Wexford ..	30,796	—	—
Newry ..	Armagh and Down ..	52,032	96	1·8
Newtownards ..	Down	41,920	—	—
Oldcastle ..	Cavan and Meath ..	15,015	—	—
Omagh ..	Tyrone	38,553	—	—
Oughierard ..	Galway	17,732	4	0·2
Portumna ..	Galway	9,054	2	0·2
Rathdown ..	Dublin and Wicklow ..	57,742	—	—
Rathfrum ..	Wicklow	26,689	—	—
Rathkeale ..	Limerick	14,991	—	—
Rosecommon ..	Rosecommon	15,164	6	0·4
Roscrea ..	King's, Queen's, and Tipperary.	17,739	—	—
Searriff ..	Clare	20,279	2	0·1
Shillelagh ..	Wicklow	8,946	—	—
Skibbereen ..	Cork	25,195	1	0·1
Skull ..	Cork	10,243	—	—
Sligo ..	Sligo	38,088	9	0·2
Strabane ..	Donegal and Tyrone ..	35,850	3	0·1
Stranorlar ..	Donegal	13,707	29	2·1
Strokestown ..	Rosecommon	15,560	10	0·6
Swineford ..	Mayo	44,162	2,463	55·8
Thomastown ..	Kilkenny	13,238	—	—
Thurles ..	Tipperary	24,283	—	—
Tipperary ..	Limerick and Tipperary ..	31,932	—	—
Tobermury ..	Sligo	19,204	319	16·6
Trake ..	Kerry	41,885	23	0·5
Trim ..	Meath	13,973	—	—
Tuam ..	Galway	30,924	202	6·5
Tullamore ..	King's and Westmeath ..	23,388	—	—
Urlingford ..	Kilkenny and Tipperary ..	8,637	—	—
Waterford ..	Kilkenny and Waterford ..	48,091	—	—
Westport ..	Mayo	34,672	1,093	31·5
Wexford ..	Wexford	32,839	1	0·0
Youghal ..	Cork and Waterford ..	14,881	—	—
TOTAL		4,458,775	8,878	2·0

TABLE III.—Showing for each COUNTY and PROVINCE the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (EXCLUDING FEMALES) in 1911, as returned by the Enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics, the TOTAL NUMBER OF MALES TWENTY YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARDS according to the Census of 1901, and the PROPORTION of MALE MIGRATORY LABOURERS to every 1,000 of the latter number.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Number of Males 20 years of age and upwards.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (EXCLUDING Females).	
		Number.	Rate per 1,500.
LEINSTER :			
Carlow County	11,641	—	—
Dublin	124,045	—	—
Kildare	21,283	—	—
Kilkenny	24,376	—	—
King's	18,674	—	—
Longford	14,438	—	—
Louth	19,159	32	1.7
Meath	21,883	—	—
Queen's	18,632	2	0.1
Westmeath	19,815	—	—
Wexford	32,205	1	0.0
Wicklow	18,107	—	—
MUNSTER			
Clare County	33,259	3	0.1
Cork	116,853	17	0.1
Kerry	46,121	102	2.2
Limerick	42,627	—	—
Tipperary	49,519	7	0.1
Waterford	25,470	—	—
ULSTER .			
Antrim County	139,589	4	0.0
Armagh	34,277	142	4.1
Cavan	30,148	—	—
Donegal	50,373	1,543	30.6
Down	56,304*	2	0.0
Fermanagh	20,439	9	0.4
Londonderry	40,280	22	0.5
Monaghan	23,074	7	0.3
Tyrone	45,878	3	0.1
CONNAUGHT			
Galway County	54,302	557	10.3
Leitrim	20,016	51	2.5
Mayo	51,694	5,034	97.4
Roscommon	29,232	647	22.1
Sligo	24,135	300	14.2
SUMMARY :			
Leinster Province	344,258	35	0.1
Munster	313,549	129	0.4
Ulster	440,362	1,732	3.9
Connaught	179,379	6,649	37.1
TOTAL OF IRELAND	1,277,548	8,545	6.7

* The entire number of males 20 years of age and upwards for Belfast City are included in the figures for the Co. Antrim.

TABLE IV.—Showing, by PROVINCES, the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES) in 1911, not LANDHOLDERS; also the NUMBER OF LANDHOLDERS, and the SIZE of their HOLDINGS.

Classification of Holdings in Statute Acres.	PROVINCES.				Total of Ireland.
	Leinster	Munster	Ulster.	Connaght.	
No. of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders.	33	167	1,483	5,309	6,992
No. of Landholders:—					
Holdings not exceeding 1 acre	2	—	10	7	19
Holdings above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres ..	—	—	16	13	29
Holdings above 2 and not exceeding 3 acres ..	—	—	15	38	53
Holdings above 3 and not exceeding 4 acres ..	—	—	38	50	88
Holdings above 4 and not exceeding 5 acres ..	—	—	39	46	85
Total No. of those whose Holdings do not exceed 5 ACRES	2	—	118	154	274
Holdings above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres ..	—	—	91	551	642
Holdings above 10 and not exceeding 15 acres ..	3	—	60	450	522
Holdings above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres ..	—	—	37	204	241
Holdings above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres ..	—	—	11	64	75
Holdings above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres ..	—	—	3	50	53
Holdings above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres ..	—	1	12	25	38
Holdings above 40 acres ..	—	—	9	32	41
Total No. of Landholders ..	5	1	341	1,539	1,886
GROSS TOTAL OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	38	168	1,824	6,848	8,878

TABLE V.—Showing for the year 1911, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the NUMBER of LANDLESS LABOURERS who are either SONS or DAUGHTERS of FARMERS and working on their parents' farms when at home; together with the TOTAL NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	Number of Landless Labourers who are either Sons or Daughters of Farmers, and working on their parents' farms when at home.			Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.
	Sons.	Daughters.	Total	
LEINSTER :				
Carlow	-	-	-	-
Dublin	-	-	-	-
Kildare	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny	-	-	-	-
King's	-	-	-	-
Longford	-	-	-	-
Louth	15	-	15	35
Meath	-	-	-	-
Queen's	-	-	-	2
Westmeath	-	-	-	-
Wexford	-	-	-	1
Wicklow	-	-	-	-
Total	15	-	15	38
MUNSTER .				
Clare	-	-	-	3
Cork	3	3	6	23
Kerry	33	92	125	135
Limerick	-	-	-	-
Tipperary	-	-	-	7
Waterford	-	-	-	-
Total	36	95	131	168
ULSTER :				
Antrim	-	-	-	4
Armagh	63	4	67	146
Cavan	-	-	-	-
Donegal	696	81	777	1,631
Down	-	-	-	2
Fermanagh	-	-	-	9
Londonderry	1	-	1	22
Monaghan	7	-	7	7
Tyrone	-	-	-	3
Total	767	85	852	1,824
CONNAUGHT :				
Galway	450	-	450	357
Leitrim	16	-	16	51
Mayo	3,317	188	3,505	5,233
Roscommon	493	-	493	647
Sligo	272	-	272	309
Total	4,548	188	4,736	6,848
IRELAND	5,366	368	5,734	8,878

TABLE VI.—Showing, by COUNTIES and POOR LAW UNIONS, the NUMBER of Enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics; the AREA of their HOLDINGS in and the NUMBER who had NOT LEFT their HOMES at the time (month of

Province of

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricult- ural La- bourers not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceed- ing 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceed- ing 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceed- ing 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Total No. not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceed- ing 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceed- ing 15 acres.	15 and not ex- ceed- ing 20 acres.
LOUTH COUNTY. Dundalk ..	30	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—
Total ..	30	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—
QUEEN'S COUNTY. Mountmellick, part of ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WEXFORD COUNTY. Wexford ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

6

Province of

CLARE COUNTY. Limerick, part of Searriff ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CORK COUNTY, E.R. Kanturk ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millstreet, part of ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES) as returned by the Statute Acres; the PLACE in which they sought or intended to seek EMPLOYMENT; June, 1911) the Enumerators collected the Returns.

Leinster.

LAND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total No. of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.		
-	-	-	-	35	32	2	1	-	LOUTH COUNTY. Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	35	32	-	1	2	Total.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	QUEEN'S COUNTY. Mountmellick, part of
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	Total.
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	WEXFORD COUNTY. Wexford
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	Total.

Munster.

-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	CLARE COUNTY. Ennis.
-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	Scariff.
-	-	-	1	3	-	-	3	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	CORK COUNTY, E.R. Kanterk.
-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	Millstreet, part of.
-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	Total.

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricultural La- bourers not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acres.	Above 1 and not ex- ceed- ing 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceed- ing 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceed- ing 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Total No. not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceed- ing 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceed- ing 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceed- ing 20 acres.
CORK COUNTY, W.B.										
Clonakilty ..	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millstreet, part of ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skibbereen ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KERRY COUNTY.										
Cahersiveen ..	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dingle ..	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenmare ..	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killarney ..	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tralee ..	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIPPERARY COUNTY, S. R.										
Carrick-on-Suir, part of ..	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashel ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Province of										
ANTRIM COUNTY.										
Ballymena ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballymoney ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARMAGH COUNTY.										
Armagh ..	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Castleblayney, part of	25	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	2	-
Lurgan, part of ..	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newry, part of ..	79	-	-	2	1	2	5	8	2	2
Total ..	122	-	-	3	1	3	7	10	4	2

continued.

AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total No. of Migratory Agricultural Labourers	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.		
-	-	-	-	11	7	-	4	-	CORK COUNTY, W.R. Clonakilty. Millstreet, part of. Skibbereen.
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	
-	-	-	-	13	7	-	6	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	37	-	-	37	-	KERRY COUNTY. Cahersiveen. Dingle. Kenmare. Killarney. Tralee.
-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	8	
-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	
-	-	-	-	63	-	-	63	7	
-	-	-	-	23	-	-	23	22	
-	-	-	-	135	-	-	135	37	Total.
-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	TIPPERARY COUNTY, S.R. Carrick-on-Suir, part of. Cashel.
-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	
-	-	-	-	7	-	6	1	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.

Ulster.

-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	ANTRIM COUNTY. Ballymena. Ballymoney.
-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	15	2	2	11	1	ARMAGH COUNTY. Armagh. Castleblayney, pt. of. Lurgan. " Newry "
1	-	-	-	31	15	3	13	-	
-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	
-	-	-	-	96	63	21	12	1	
1	-	-	-	146	80	26	49	2	Total.

TABLE VI.—

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricul- tural La- bourers not land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceed- ing 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceed- ing 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceed- ing 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Total No. not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceed- ing 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceed- ing 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceed- ing 20 acres.
DONEGAL COUNTY.										
Dunfanaghy ..	391	-	-	-	1	5	6	12	3	1
Glenties ..	640	-	13	12	30	27	82	60	46	29
Inishowen ..	156	5	3	-	2	1	11	3	-	5
Letterkenny ..	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millford ..	61	1	-	-	3	3	7	6	6	-
Strabane, part of ..	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Stranoclar ..	28	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total ..	1,318	10	16	12	36	36	110	81	55	35
DOWN COUNTY.										
Downpatrick ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FERMANAGH COUNTY										
Ballyshannon, part of ..	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eamiskillen ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LONDONERRY COUNTY.										
Coleraine ..	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Lisnavady ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magherafelt ..	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	18	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-

continued.

LAND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total No. of Migra- tory Agri- cultural La- bourers	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migrant Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not ex- ceed- ing 50 acres.	Above 25 and not ex- ceed- ing 90 acres.	Above 30 and not ex- ceed- ing 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Else- where in Ireland.		
									DONEGAL COUNTY.
1	1	-	1	416	-	403	13	48	Dunfanaghy.
5	2	9	7	580	1	839	40	173	Glenties.
1	-	-	1	177	3	161	13	74	Inishowen.
1	-	1	-	44	-	27	17	5	Letterkenny.
-	-	2	-	82	2	71	9	9	Millford.
-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	3	Strabane, part of.
-	-	-	-	29	-	5	24	23	Stranorlar.
8	3	12	(a) 9	1,631	6	1,506	119	335	Total.
									DOWNS COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	Downpatrick.
-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	Total.
									FERMANAGH COUNTY
-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	7	Ballyshannon, part of
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	Enniskillen
-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	8	Total.
									LONDONDERY COUNTY.
1	-	-	-	6	1	5	-	-	Coleraine.
1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	Limavady.
-	-	-	-	14	-	11	3	11	Magherafelt.
2	-	-	-	22	1	18	3	11	Total.

(a) Comprising one each of 50, 52, 56, 60, 62, 68, 80, 102, and 115 acres.

TABLE VI.—

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricul- tural La- bourers not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceed- ing 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceed- ing 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceed- ing 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Total No. and not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceed- ing 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceed- ing 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceed- ing 20 acres.
MONAGHAN COUNTY.										
Carrickmacross ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castleblayney, part of	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYRONE COUNTY.										
Dungannon ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Province of										
GALWAY COUNTY.										
Ballinasloe, part of	21	5	2	2	1	1	11	-	-	-
Clifden ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Galway ..	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glenmasaddy ..	224	-	-	1	1	-	2	6	9	8
Loughrea ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountbellew ..	52	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	1
Oughterard ..	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pertumma ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tusam ..	179	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	6	7
Total ..	490	5	2	4	3	2	16	16	15	16
LEITRIM COUNTY.										
Bawnboy, part of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carrick-on-Shannon, part of.	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
Manorhamilton ..	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Mohill ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2

continued.

AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total No. of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Else-where in Ireland.		
-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	MONAGHAN COUNTY. Carrickmacross. Castleblayney, pt. of. Total.
-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	
-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	
-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	TYRONE COUNTY. Dungannon. Total.
-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	

Connaught.

-	-	-	-	32	-	-	32	4	GALWAY COUNTY. Ballinasloe, part of. Clifden. Galway. Glennamaddy. Loughrea. Mountbellew. Oughterard. Portumna. Tuam. Total.
-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	3	
-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	
2	-	-	-	251	247	2	2	5	
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	57	42	-	15	4	
-	-	-	-	4	-	1	3	-	
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	
2	-	-	-	202	200	-	2	39	
4	-	-	-	557	493	4	69	55	
-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	LEITRIM COUNTY. Bawnboy, part of. Carrick-on-Shannon, part of. Manorhamilton. Mohill. Total.
-	-	-	-	17	9	8	-	3	
1	-	-	-	30	2	4	24	2	
-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	
1	-	1	-	51	11	15	25	6	

TABLE VI.—

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricul- tural La- bours not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceed- ing 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceed- ing 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceed- ing 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Total No. not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceed- ing 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceed- ing 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceed- ing 20 acres.
MAYO COUNTY.										
Ballina	328	-	-	-	2	1	3	31	14	10
Ballinrobe ..	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Belmullet ..	291	-	1	1	1	2	5	34	4	8
Castlebar ..	372	-	-	-	5	1	6	45	20	12
Claremorris ..	338	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	31	14
Killala	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swineford ..	1,701	2	1	1	9	6	19	272	290	96
Westport ..	889	-	8	33	28	26	93	81	12	7
Total ..	3,957	2	10	35	45	36	128	483	371	150
ROSCOMMON COUNTY.										
Athlone, part of ..	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Boyle, part of ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Carriek-on-Shannon, part of.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Castlereagh ..	491	-	-	-	1	3	4	34	40	23
Roscommon ..	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strokestown ..	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total ..	528	-	-	-	1	3	4	36	43	26
SLEIGO COUNTY.										
Boyle, part of ..	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dromore West ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
Tobemurry ..	257	-	1	-	1	3	5	15	24	9
Total ..	293	-	1	-	1	4	6	15	25	10
PROVINCES.										
PROVINCES.										
LEINSTER ..	33	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-
MUNSTER ..	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ULSTER ..	1,483	10	16	15	38	39	118	91	60	37
CONNAUGHT ..	5,309	7	13	38	50	46	154	551	459	204
TOTAL OF IRELAND	6,992	19	29	53	88	85	274	642	522	241

continued.

AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total No. of Hem- toey Agri- cultural La- bourers	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Hibernian Agricultural Labourers who had not left their holdings at the time of the inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not ex- ceed- ing 25 acres.	Above 25 and not ex- ceed- ing 30 acres.	Above 30 and not ex- ceed- ing 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Else- where in Ireland.		
									MAYO COUNTY.
1	1	2	3	303	373	20	-	13	Ballina.
1	2	1	1	42	38	4	-	8	Ballinrobe.
2	4	4	9	361	283	78	-	157	Belmullet.
4	3	4	3	489	468	1	-	69	Castlebar.
1	3	1	-	408	408	-	-	33	Claremorris.
-	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	Killala.
42	30	7	6	2,463	2,461	-	2	561	Swineford.
2	1	2	4	1,093	838	255	-	143	Westport.
53	44	21	(a) 26	5,233	4,872	359	2	984	Total.
									ROSCOMMON COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	20	19	-	1	4	Athlone, part of
-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	Boyle, "
-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	Carrick-on-Shan. "
4	4	2	-	602	602	-	-	52	Castlereagh.
-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	1	Roscommon.
-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	6	Strokestown.
4	4	2	-	647	646	-	1	63	Total.
									SLEIGO COUNTY.
-	-	-	1	31	31	-	-	-	Boyle, part of.
1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	Dromore West.
-	-	-	-	9	-	3	6	3	Sligo.
1	2	1	5	319	319	-	-	73	Tokerourry.
2	2	1	(b) 6	390	350	4	6	76	Total.

PROVINCES.

								PROVINCES.	
-	-	-	-	38	34	2	2	2	LEINSTER.
-	-	1	-	168	7	6	155	38	MUNSTER.
11	3	12	9	1,824	88	1,558	178	257	ULSTER.
64	50	25	32	6,848	6,372	382	94	1,184	CONNAUGHT.
75	53	38	41	8,878	6,501	1,948	429	1,581	TOTAL OF IRELAND.

(a) Comprising one each of 41, 43, 44, 46, 51, 52, 75, 148, 174, 180, 190, 196, 330 and 439 acres; two each of 42, 60 and 185 acres; and three each of 45 and 260 acres.

(b) Comprising one each of 56, 59, and 370 acres; and three each of 69 acres.

TABLE VII.—Showing the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS conveyed over the MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN and the GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY Systems from the undermentioned STATIONS to DUBLIN during the SEASON of 1911.

Station.	Number of Harvestmen.	Poor Law Union.	County.
Achill Sound ..	1,243	Westport ..	Mayo.
Athenry ..	312*	Loughrea ..	Galway.
Attymon ..	2	Loughrea ..	Galway.
Balla ..	103	Castlebar ..	Mayo.
Ballaghaderreen ..	1,137	Castlereagh ..	Roscommon.
Ballina ..	616	Ballina ..	Mayo.
Ballinlough ..	490	Castlereagh ..	Roscommon.
Ballinrobe ..	46	Ballinrobe ..	Mayo.
Ballyhamis ..	1,096	Claremorris ..	Mayo.
Ballymoe ..	195	Glennamaddy ..	Galway.
Ballymote ..	60	Sligo ..	Sligo.
Ballyvary ..	509	Castlebar ..	Mayo.
Bekan ..	30	Claremorris ..	Mayo.
Boyle ..	21	Boyle ..	Roscommon and Sligo.
Castlebar ..	514	Castlebar ..	Mayo.
Castlereagh ..	180	Castlereagh ..	Roscommon.
Claremorris ..	2,048†	Claremorris ..	Mayo.
Clifden ..	11	Clifden ..	Galway.
Collooney ..	3	Sligo ..	Sligo.
Dunamon ..	118	Roscommon ..	Roscommon.
Edmondstown ..	15	Castlereagh ..	Roscommon.
Foxford ..	602	Swineford ..	Mayo.
Hollymount ..	3	Ballinrobe ..	Mayo.
Island Road ..	53	Boyle ..	Sligo.
Kilfree ..	138	Boyle ..	Roscommon and Sligo.
Killala ..	2	Killala ..	Mayo.
Mallacanny ..	579	Westport ..	Mayo.
Manulla ..	98	Castlebar ..	Mayo.
Newport ..	97	Westport ..	Mayo.
Roscommon ..	24	Roscommon ..	Roscommon.
Sligo ..	3	Sligo ..	Sligo.
Westport ..	435	Westport ..	Mayo.
Woodlawn ..	52	Ballinasloe ..	Galway and Roscommon.
TOTAL ..	10,855		

* Including 227 Harvestmen booked from Tuam station, and 83 from Ballyglunston Station, on the Waterford, Limerick and Western Section of the Great Southern and Western Railway.

† Including 1,629 Harvestmen booked from stations on the Waterford, Limerick and Western Section of the Great Southern and Western Railway—viz., 760 from Swineford, 608 from Kiltinagh, 117 from Ballindine, 82 from Milltown, 37 from Charlestown, 23 from Tobercurry, and 2 from Curry.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the NUMBER of TEMPORARY EMIGRANTS who left each of the undermentioned PORTS from the 1st January, 1911, to the 31st December, 1911, for EMPLOYMENT in ENGLAND or SCOTLAND.

PORTS.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total for Year.
Achill Sound ..	—	—	—	—	—	331	—	—	—	—	—	—	331
Ballina ..	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	11
Belbect ..	164	138	174	229	302	219	150	156	206	148	132	106	2,123
Coleraine ..	6	—	6	—	8	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	25
Cork ..	48	82	58	135	92	95	92	59	65	70	50	34	871
Drogheda ..	—	6	8	5	1	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	30
Dundalk ..	13	5	24	16	22	40	22	12	26	12	8	17	217
Galway ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Geenacee ..	5	25	87	255	334	1,657	137	11	13	14	21	17	2,076
Larne ..	36	35	26	30	31	47	47	288	64	20	12	8	624
Londonderry ..	219	169	199	273	236	876	326	178	204	207	221	128	3,216
Newry ..	16	11	6	20	21	41	32	16	32	24	10	4	227
Portlusk ..	7	9	5	8	16	21	19	—	13	10	—	11	119
Rosslin ..	56	63	64	52	61	64	73	50	54	51	57	50	695
Sligo ..	21	24	30	68	51	182	16	23	40	19	5	9	482
Waterford ..	53	45	55	69	49	71	42	41	48	42	32	19	566
Westport ..	1	—	4	—	12	8	—	1	5	3	11	—	45
Wexford ..	3	6	3	5	3	4	3	3	6	4	2	—	44
TOTAL ..	643	619	749	1,165	1,240	3,671	656	808	783	624	561	403	12,223 * †

* Comprising 10,765 males and 1,457 females.

† Of this total approximately 5,000 are estimated to be Migratory Labourers employed in agricultural and harvest work in Great Britain (see page 4). The number of Migratory Labourers who go via Dublin being 10,856; the total number of Migratory Labourers in 1911 (allowing for those who, making two journeys, are twice counted), may be stated approximately as 15,500.

TABLE IX.—SHOWING the WAGES of PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in IRELAND.

Average Rates of Money Wages per Week.

Leinster.

Permanent Farm Hands.	1910-11.						Remarks.
	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
CO. CARLOW.							
Ploughmen	5 0	6 6	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	Generally a sum of from 5s. to 20s. is given after harvest and haymaking. Winter and summer wages are much the same for men in constant employment.
General Farm Labourers ..	4 6	6 3	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	
Boys	3 0	4 6	-	-	7 0	8 0	
CO. DUBLIN.							
Ploughmen	4 6	6 3	10 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	Harvest allowances are given, in some cases of £2. Board and lodgings not customary in certain districts.
General Farm Labourers ..	4 6	5 6	11 0	14 0	10 0	14 0	
Boys	3 0	4 3	-	-	7 6	10 0	
CO. KILDARE.							
Ploughmen	5 0	7 0	10 0	11 6	12 0	14 6	An extra rate of 2s. to 3s. 6d. per week or harvest allowance of £1 or £2 is generally given to regular hands. Summer and winter wages are much the same.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	6 3	9 0	10 6	10 6	13 0	
Boys	2 6	3 9	-	-	7 0	8 9	
CO. KILKENNY.							
Ploughmen	6 3	7 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	A harvest allowance of £1 to £1 10s. in some districts is given, or overtime is paid for. Winter wages are much the same as in summer.
General Farm Labourers ..	4 6	5 9	8 6	9 6	9 6	11 6	
Boys	3 0	3 9	-	-	6 0	7 9	
KING'S CO.							
Ploughmen	5 3	6 3	8 6	10 0	10 9	13 0	Special allowances of 1s. or more per week are made in harvest but not to general hands. 6d. to 1s. less wages per week in winter.
General Farm Labourers ..	4 0	5 3	7 0	8 6	9 0	11 0	
Boys	2 9	3 9	-	-	6 0	7 6	
CO. LONGFORD.							
Ploughmen	5 9	6 3	9 0	11 0	11 4	13 0	As a rule there are no special allowances in harvest. Winter wages 1s. less per week.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 3	6 3	8 2	10 0	10 4	11 6	
Boys	3 9	4 6	-	-	6 6	7 6	
CO. LOUTH.							
Ploughmen	8 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 6	13 0	Special allowances are not general, but some farmers give from 6d. to 1s. per day increase in wages during harvest. Not much difference in summer and winter wages.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 3	7 3	8 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	
Boys	3 9	5 0	-	-	6 6	8 6	
CO. MEATH.							
Ploughmen	6 3	8 0	8 6	11 0	11 0	13 6	Frequently £1 allowance at end of harvest. Wages may be 1s. less weekly in winter than in summer.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 3	7 0	7 9	9 0	10 6	12 0	
Boys	3 6	4 6	-	-	6 6	8 0	
QUEEN'S CO.							
Ploughmen	5 3	6 3	9 0	10 0	11 0	12 6	Occasionally £1 bonus is given after harvest, but is not general. Not usually any difference in summer and winter wages of permanent labourers.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 3	6 3	7 8	9 0	9 6	11 3	
Boys	4 3	5 3	-	-	8 0	9 0	

TABLE IX.—WAGES of PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in IRELAND—*continued*.

Permanent Farm Hands.	1910-11.						Remarks.
	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
CO. WESTMIDLAND.							
Ploughmen	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 0	11 6	13 0	A special allowance of 2s. per week in harvest is common. Winter wages in some cases about 1s. less per week.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 3	6 6	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	
Boys	3 9	4 6	—	—	6 6	7 4	
CO. WEXFORD.							
Ploughmen	5 6	6 3	8 6	9 0	9 6	11 0	Frequently 10s. to £1 harvest allowance. Winter wages are generally the same as in summer.
General Farm Labourers ..	4 9	5 6	7 6	8 0	8 3	9 0	
Boys	3 0	4 0	—	—	4 6	7 0	
CO. WICKLOW.							
Ploughmen	5 9	6 6	10 0	11 6	12 6	14 0	Frequently 10s. to £1 allowance in harvest is given. Winter wages same as summer.
General Farm Labourers ..	4 9	5 6	9 0	10 3	10 6	12 3	
Boys	3 0	3 9	—	—	5 3	7 0	
Munster.							
CO. CLARE.							
Ploughmen	5 6	6 6	9 6	11 0	11 6	13 6	Few ploughmen engaged. Harvest allowances not general. Wages in some cases from 6s. to 1s. less in winter.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 3	6 3	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 9	
Boys	4 3	5 0	—	—	7 3	9 0	
CO. CORK, E.R.							
Ploughmen	7 0	8 6	8 6	10 6	11 0	14 0	Harvest allowances ranging up to £1 given in some districts, but not general. Summer and winter wages are in general the same.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 3	7 3	7 6	9 0	9 6	12 0	
Boys	4 3	5 9	—	—	6 0	7 0	
CO. CORK, W.R.							
Ploughmen	6 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	Special harvest allowance not general. Winter wages sometimes 1s. less per week.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	6 0	6 9	8 0	10 0	11 6	
Boys	3 3	4 9	—	—	7 3	9 0	
CO. KERRY.							
Ploughmen	7 3	8 6	9 6	10 6	13 0	14 0	Special harvest allowance not general. Winter wages 1s. to 1s. 6d. less per week than in summer. Labourers chiefly boarded.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 3	8 0	7 2	8 3	11 3	13 0	
Boys	4 6	5 6	—	—	6 2	8 0	
CO. LIMERICK.							
Ploughmen	6 6	8 3	9 4	10 6	12 0	14 3	Harvest allowances of 2s. to 3s. 6d. a week are not uncommon. Winter wages in many cases 1s. less.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 0	7 3	7 9	9 3	10 6	12 3	
Boys	4 3	5 6	—	—	7 9	8 3	
CO. TIPPERARY, N.R.							
Ploughmen	5 3	6 6	9 0	9 6	11 0	13 0	Special allowances in harvest not so common as in the South Riding. Winter and summer wages are much the same.
General Farm Labourers ..	4 9	6 6	8 0	8 6	9 6	11 6	
Boys	3 3	3 9	—	—	6 6	8 0	

TABLE IX.—WAGES OF PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Permanent Farm Hovels.	1910-11.						Remarks.
	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
CO. TIPPERARY, S.R.							
Ploughmen	7 0	7 6	9 0	10 3	11 3	13 2	Usually a harvest allowance of 3s. per week for eight weeks is given. Winter and summer wages are much the same.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 3	6 3	7 3	8 2	10 0	12 0	
Boys	3 0	3 9	-	-	5 6	7 6	
CO. WATERFORD.							
Ploughmen	6 6	7 6	8 2	9 6	11 9	13 2	Generally there is a special harvest allowance of 2l. Summer and winter wages are much alike. Agreements are usually for the year.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 3	6 3	7 0	8 6	9 9	11 6	
Boys	3 0	3 9	-	-	7 6	9 3	
Ulster.							
CO. ANTRIM.							
Ploughmen	8 0	9 3	13 0	14 6	15 0	15 6	Generally there are no special allowances in harvest, overtime being paid for. Wages generally the same summer and winter, but in some parts from 9d. to 1s. 6d. less per week in winter. In some cases in the Belfast district wages rise to 12s. for good men.
General Farm Labourers ..	7 0	8 6	11 2	13 6	11 6	13 0	
Boys	5 9	7 3	-	-	9 0	10 0	
CO. ARMAGH.							
Ploughmen	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 3	12 6	15 0	Allowance of 2s. per week extra in harvest is given in some districts. Not much difference in winter and summer wages.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 6	7 0	8 3	9 6	10 0	11 6	
Boys	4 6	5 3	-	-	7 6	8 6	
CO. CAVAN.							
Ploughmen	6 6	7 6	9 0	10 3	11 0	13 0	Generally there is no allowance in harvest. Most of the labour is done by small farmers and their sons. Labourers usually boarded, 1s. per week difference in winter and summer wages in some parts.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 9	7 3	7 0	9 0	9 3	10 9	
Boys	4 6	4 9	-	-	6 9	8 3	
CO. DONEGAL.							
Ploughmen	7 3	8 6	9 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	No extra allowance in harvest is given. In tillage districts the wages are the same winter and summer. In other districts the labour is done by small farmers and their families.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 6	11 0	
Boys	3 9	5 9	-	-	6 6	8 0	
CO. DOWN.							
Ploughmen	7 3	8 6	11 6	12 3	13 6	14 9	In a few places 1s. to 2s. per week extra allowance in harvest is given. Winter and summer wages the same. In the Belfast District wages rise to 15s. and 19s. per week.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 6	7 3	8 6	10 0	11 6	12 6	
Boys	4 6	6 3	-	-	8 0	9 6	

TABLE IX.—WAGES OF PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in IRELAND—*continued*.

1910-11.							Remarks.
Permanent Farm Hands	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
Co. FERMANAGH.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Special allowances in harvest time not usual. In many cases 1s. to 1s. 6d. less wages per week paid in winter.
Ploughmen	8 9	10 9	8 6	10 6	12 6	14 6	
General Farm Labourers ..	7 0	8 6	7 0	8 6	9 6	11 0	
Boys	5 6	7 0	—	—	7 6	9 6	
Co. LONDONDERRY.							In some districts 2s. per week allowance during harvest is given. Wages in winter are usually the same as in summer.
Ploughmen	7 3	8 6	9 6	11 0	11 0	13 6	
General Farm Labourers ..	5 9	7 0	7 6	9 0	9 0	11 0	
Boys	4 3	5 6	—	—	6 6	8 6	
Co. MONAGHAN.							Harvest allowance not general. Wages often from 6d. to 1s. per week less in winter.
Ploughmen	7 3	9 0	9 6	11 0	11 0	15 0	
General Farm Labourers ..	6 3	7 6	7 6	9 0	10 0	13 0	
Boys	3 9	5 9	—	—	7 0	9 0	
Co. TYRONE.							In tillage districts summer and winter wages are the same. 1s. per week difference in other parts.
Ploughmen	7 6	8 9	8 6	10 0	10 0	12 6	
General Farm Labourers ..	6 3	7 6	7 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	
Boys	4 6	6 0	—	—	7 6	9 0	

Connaught.							
Co. GALWAY.							Few ploughmen. Special allowances in harvest not usual. Wages generally 1s. per week less in winter when labourers are more plentiful.
Ploughmen	5 9	6 6	9 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	
General Farm Labourers ..	4 6	5 0	7 6	9 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	3 0	4 3	—	—	6 0	8 0	
Co. LEITRIM.							Very few ploughmen. Special allowance in harvest not usual. Wages about 1s. less in winter.
Ploughmen	4 6	5 3	9 6	11 6	13 0	15 0	
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	6 3	7 6	9 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	3 6	4 3	—	—	6 0	7 6	
Co. MAYO.							Few ploughmen. Permanent hands are generally employed by the year. Winter wages about 1s. less per week.
Ploughmen	5 9	7 3	8 6	10 0	10 6	12 3	
General Farm Labourers ..	5 3	7 3	7 6	9 0	9 3	11 0	
Boys	3 9	4 6	—	—	6 0	7 6	
Co. ROSCOMMON.							Few ploughmen. Special allowances in harvest not usual. Winter wages about 1s. per week less than summer.
Ploughmen	6 3	7 6	9 6	12 6	10 9	13 0	
General Farm Labourers ..	5 3	6 6	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	
Boys	3 0	4 3	—	—	6 0	7 0	
Co. SLIGO.							Special allowances in harvest not usual. Generally no difference in summer and winter wages.
Ploughmen	5 0	6 3	10 0	12 6	11 0	13 0	
General Farm Labourers ..	4 6	5 0	7 0	8 6	9 3	11 0	
Boys	3 0	4 0	—	—	6 0	7 6	

DUBLIN CASTLE,

11th June, 1912.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report and Tables relating to Irish Agricultural Labourers for the year 1911.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. O. FARRELL.

The Secretary,

Department of Agriculture

and Technical Instruction,

Dublin.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND,
1911.

REPORT AND TABLES

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IRISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

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